## CHRISTMAS TIME.

"Twey all come home at Christmas time."-Charte recent,
hand high the fire, let its good cheer
fling out a raddy welcome here.
With love and try and lapper contex
The merry, more christian live child.
Himsout, hields for adjoins white,
"They all come home at Christians Units."

Open the doors and let the blaze

And they are here, the dead, the dear, Partied Dresugh many a littler year; Leve lives forever, they have even. Et in our bears, their savred home. Print flower san or swallt cline. They all come home at Christman-time."

Yes, all are here, though tempest tossed, in suggested sins forever lost:

"They all coins home at Christmas time!"
--St. Louis Republican.

### TEN LITTLE TOES.

It was the twenty-third of December, a cold mist had been falling, freezing as it fell, the sky was grey, and the short winter afternoon was fust growing into night. Up the stragging village street a little urchin was trudging along, not cheerily and with boyish whistling, but slowly and painfully, stopping every now and then to give a pull to the ragged woolen seeks, which were all the covering his little feet possessed. The cobble-stone walk was slippery with the frozon sleet, and often the poor little chilled feet stumbled and hurt themselves cruelly; but their owner was one of those pitful examples of how even suffering can become expected, and he endured his bruises with a pathetic patience. After the row of cottages on each side of the inn—above the tages on each side of the inn—above the door of which swung the sign of the "Half Moon"—came the church, with hand shoon—came the church, with its iron gates, open te-day, for busy hands were bringing holly and ivy and laurel, to "make beautiful the home of the Lord," for the "white day" of the year. Beyond the church stretched the grass fields, and then the ivy-topped low stone wall of the village garden. Away and beyond that was a chiller Away and beyond that were rolling fields, and then at half a mile distance the great stone pillars and gates of "The Cedars," the residence of Mr. Fairbanks, the owner of the great mills in the hollow, where heavy machinery clattered and boomed from morning till

As the child passed the church he said, softly:
"Papa, dear, you have plenty; give them some, and "—a little lower—" Satdamly if the "gentlefolks over, ever starved in the cold."

As the child passed the church he said, softly:
"Papa, dear, you have plenty; give them some, and "—a little lower—" Satdamly is Jesus' birthday, you know, starved in the cold."

Mrs. Ell-more, the Vicar's wife, was aris, harmore, the vicar's wife, was coming out, hexhands full of gleaming berries and shining leaves; she was talking pleusantly to the old sexton who was locking up the church.

"Be sure and have a good fire in the

early," she was saying as they came through the gates; "and, Andrew, take care of your rhoumatism; it is cold to-night."

"Aye, madam, it do be bitter cold, it's loike snow," and pulling his hair to the lady, Andrew shulled off.

Turning quickly, Mrs. Ellsmore near-summled over the crouching figure of te child, who sat down to rest on the stone ledge outside the iron fence "Well, little boy, and who are you?"

owners had done the same, but others still had kept on their hands for the winter, only shortening the hours. Mr. Fairbanks was a just master but a hard one, and now many a brawny fist was shaken stealthily after him as his carriage rolled past the cottage windows.

Mrs. Ellsmore thought of all this as she
looked down into the little pinched face.

"Where are you going, child?" she asked, gently. "'O'me come for granny, the baby's crying himself into fits, an' mother doan't know what alls it."

doan't know what alls it."

"Where does granny live?"

"Down t' lane. "Olme getting stiff,"
and he dragged himself up feebly.

"I should think you would get stiff
sitting there, come home with me and
get warm, and I'll give you something
for the baby, come—" and Mrs. Ellsmore held out her hand. "Have you
hurt yourself?" she asked, as the child
gave a sort of mean.

gave a sort of moan. "'Oime thinkin' 'oime fast," he said. ruefully. "I don't see as I can move on," pointing to his feet. True enough, the poor little bare toes, damp with the misty fallen sleet, had frozen fast to the

ers sprang to Mrs. Ellsmore's eyes, or child! what are we to do?' " My 13 The child looked wonderingly at her that this pretty lady, with her white -that this protty may, want hands and soft warm furs and shining draws, should really cry for him was dress, should really cry for him was something too extraordinary to be be-

thank you; I like to see for myself. Mr. Ellsmore will drive me over in the phaeton after. Good-night again. Come, lob," and the drew the boy gently into

Biob," and she drew the boy gently into the warm, lighted hall.

Mr. Fairbanks was very grave and silent all that evening. His wife looked at him wonderingly from her end of the table, as he sent away dish after dish untasted. He seemed not even to hear the merry chatter of his children, who were eagerly discussing a ball to which they had just received invitations. He was very food and proud of his handsome son and his pretty daughters, but to night their laughter jarred upon him. Across the gleaming silver and glass, he saw the wan, pinched face of a child, saw the wan, pinched face of a child, the sparkling lights and beautiful hot-house flowers faded away, and he stood house flowers faded away, and he stood again under the cold grey sky in the village street, watching Mrs. Ellsmore as she bound up his little frozen feet. He had noticed a spot of blood on each of the ten little toes, he had counted them, he remembered, as he waited, smiling at himself for doing so. Now wherever he went they seemed to follow him.

" Hunger and cold will keep Christ-

"Hunger and cold will keep Christmus in many a home," Mrs. Elismore
had said; and whose work was this?
His. For fear of losing a little, a very
little of his great wealth, he was taking
the bread from these starving children.
With the desert came little Philip, the
youngest, and his father's pet; but that
night even his prattle failed to rouse
Mr. Fairbanks. He smoothed the boy's
curl's absently; then the seene changed,
and be fancied he saw Philip's little
white fect bare upon the stones. He

and be fancied he saw Philip's little
white feet bare upon the stones. He
brushed his hands across his eyes, where
the slow tears had gathered.
When dinner was over, Mr. Fairbanka
shut himself up in his "office," as he
called the cosy little room where he read
or, wrote his letters. He took Philip
with him. The flaxen haired child was
a strange counsel for the wealthy mill
owner to have; but when he had told
him, in a few short sentences, all of him, in a lew short sentences, all of little Bob's story, as far as he knew it, the tearful blue eyes were raised to his, and the childish voice he loyed so well

papa."
Mr. Fairbanks bowed his head, and touched the bright curis with his lips. "A little child shall lead them," he said,

Saturday being Christmas Day, the mill hands were to be paid on Friday night; and when the great bell clanged out the hour for closing, they all filed into the foreman's room, where, behind the mass of shining coin, he sat waiting for than

There was a little movement of surprise when they saw, waiting at a far-ther table, Mr. Fairbanks and his little son, Philip. The boy was looking, with bright, eager eyes, into the faces of the men, leaning his head against his fa-ther's shou der the while.

some dumb animal.

Mrs. Elismore smiled.

"White do you live?"

"Down there," jerking his head toward the hollow,

"Oh, your father works in the mill?"

"Na, he's turned off; w'en the maister turned off the hands, father's name
was drawed."

A sludow crent into the kind eves

that is a crown-piece to each of you; but don't spend it at the 'public.' You, too," and Mr. Fairbanks motioned to the men in the outer room. "But first, Mr. Simpson," turning to the foremun, of the Aztecs. The next objects were a who was mending his quill unconcernedly----make your announcement,

Mr. Simpson said, shrilly, "I have only this to say: Mr. Fairbanks has ordered all the mills to be opened on Monday next, and as many of the old hands as wish to come back will be taken on full time."

me drive you and your protege to the vicarage. You say this boy's father works in my mills?" he asked, as the horse troited off briskly. \*

"Did work there," said Mrs. Ellsmore. "He was one of the hands turned off this fall. Hunger and cold will keep the boy's father was carrying home good chalance in many a home this year."

off this fall. Hunger and cold will seep Christmas in many a home this year," she added, andly. She spoke half to herself, but Mr. Fairbauks heard, and forward slightly.

A happy evening was spent at "The Cedars," but by-and-by the house grew still. Twelve o'clock struck and Mr. forward slightly.

"Good-night, and thank you," said Mrs. Ellsmore, holding out her hand at the door of the vicarage.

"James will take your patient home if you desire; I will send him right back from "The Cedars."

Mrs. Ellsmore shock her head. "No, thank your I like head. "No, thenk your I like head. "No, thenk your I like head." The ground was white with newly-

The ground was white with newlyen snow, a few flakes fell on his fore ead like a benediction.

Nearer and nearer came the chanting pices, \*\* Peace on earth to men of goodhead like a be

He closed the window softly. "Thank God for Christmas-day, " he said .- N.

Belies of Mound Builders in the Shennadoah Valley.

PROF. ELMER R. REYNOLDS, Secre tary of the Washington Anthropological Society, has been exploring the Shenan-doah Valley under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, and examining the mounds and other relies of departed races found there. His researches have races found there. His researches have proved beyond question that the Mound Builders did extend their operations east of the Allegheny Mountains. Many mounds were examined. One of them was thirty feet high by fifty in diameter; another was seventy feet in length. They are situated about seven miles southwest of Luray. The following is an extract from a paper prepared by Prof. Reynolds, describing his operations and their results:

"In examining one mound we dog a

tions and their results;
"In examining one mound we dug a trench seven feet long, east and west, and twenty inches wide. The earth changed in character and degree of bardness as we descended. Two feet below the surface we came to a layer of river-worn bowlets; crossing the second of the surface we came to a layer of the surface we can be suffaced by the surface we can be suffaced by the surfaced by th river-worn bowlders, crossing the trench at right angles. As these appeared to have been placed in position with a par-ticular degree of care, we naturally condittle didded that we were approaching the sanctuary. After removing the bowlders we found that they formed the upper portion of an arch. Below that came another stratum of hard clay, which despite the bottom of the sanctuary. the bottom of the sepulchre. Forty-two inches below the outer surface and eighteen inches below the arch of the vault, a stratum of red clay and charvault, a stratum of red clay and charcoal appeared. The clay was intensely
hard and required considerable effort to
break it up, without injuring the contents of the vault. The first object brought to light in this stratum
was a beautifully finished tablet, of a
bluish-gray stone, three inches in length
by one and a half inch in breadth, with
two perforations near the center. In
consequence of crossing the vault at
right angles it became increasary to enlarge the opening by a cross section or
continue the excavation by tunneling.
Owing to the hardness of the soil, I preferred the latter course, which eventually ferred the latter course, which eventually proved much easier, as the ricks in the vault were readily dislodged after the soil had been cut away beneath. After the opening had been sufficiently ea-larged and the loose earth and stones removed, I continued to dig with a small pocket-knife and carefully examine the earth as it was taken out. After a few minutes' work a large mass of arrows and knives was uncovered. They were all placed in the clay, points downward. Many had become broken and flaked by the intense heat of the cremation fire. stone ledge outside the iron fence.
"Well, little boy, and who are you?"
she said, stopping a moment.
"Olme Bobby," he answered, gazing into her face with the wistful look of some dumb animal.
"Mrs. Ellsmore smiled.
"Where do you live?"
"Down there," jerking his head toward the hollow.
"Oh, your father works in the mill?"

ther's shou der the while.

The foreman said a word or two to said spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, knives and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, knives and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows, and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows and spears in all. Forty of them were forty-three arrows and spears arrows had b

> "Pine charcoal was found somewhat parties feet, thrust through the torn socks that partly covered them, in the frozen fast to the stones by the church gates. A lady was down on her knees binding them up with her hand-kerchief. No need to tell you who that was, my lade!"
>
> "Na, na! Twor Parson's missus," said two or three together.
>
> "Right; it was Mrs. Elismore—God bless her Well, my men, somehow I couldn's get it out of my mind, and everywhere I went those fittle feet seemed to follow me; and at last those ten little frozen toes walked straight into my heart, and wouldn't let me shut the door again. I have only a few more words to say, my men. To-morrow, as you know, is Christmas Day; I wish you would all go to church and hear what I m. Elismore has to tell us about it. Then, at one o'clock, in the big room at the mill here, there will be long tables set, with plenty of roast beef and plumpunding for yon and your wives and bairas, and if any of yon have fathers and hairas, and ff any of yon have fathers and that is a crown-piece to each of you; but don't spend it at the public. You, but don't s two inches in length One was of jas-per, one of horn stone, and the third of opaque, milky chalcedony, which in shape was similar to the Ab-edian knives quartzite spear-head, broken, and a Cei knife, three and a half inches long. of these objects appear to have been grouped around the head of the defunct chieftain, for the next find consisted of

lieved.

"I can get 'em off," he said, presentity, "but," with a sudden thoughtfulness, "you might turn yer head, mum, it'll be some bloody, 'oime thinkin'."

Soeing he really wished it, Mrs. Ellsmore turned away her head, waiting till the boy's voice—a little unsteady—said, "Now, mum." Then she knelt down quickly to bind up the little thin feet in her handkerchief, hastily torn in two.

A dog-cart rattled up quickly behind the hand, and a pleasant voice said.

The courty ard was full of eager knots of men as Mr. Fairbanks came out, with hand with the pricions of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the pricing of the little in the valit portions of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the little in the valit portions of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception, no amount of patient care was sufficient to separate them from the surface of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception of the long bones could be observed, but, with one exception of the long bones could be observed. The courtyard was a few out, what of men as Mr. Fairbanks came out, what of men as Mr. Fairbanks came out, what it is provided by the could be observed, was cou She raised her eyes gravely.

"See, Mr. Fairbanks, the child's feet have frozen to the stones."

"Oh, shocking!" and Mr. Fairbanks whoam," said another.

"Aye, lads, but this issure good news for Christmas," said a third.

"He lives in 'the Hollow' his father worked in the mills," she said, slowly, "I was going to take him to the vicarage, and send a basket of food home with him, but now—"

"Ins!" said one, holding up Famp's acceptance to separate to separat with him, but how—"

Mr. Fairbanks beckoned to his groom:

"Here, James, lift this boy up to the back seat, and hold on to him; don't let him fall. Come, Mrs. Ellsmore, let

### HOME AND PARM.

WINTER PROTECTION.-Many plants are killed by too much protection. For example, strawberries are hardy, and the covering of straw, marsh hay, and the covering of straw, mark may, to the covering of the so much to shield from cold as to prevent frequent freezing and thawing of the soil. The covering should be mainly around and not upon the plants.

THE HIDDEN MOUNTAIN.-Best the THE HIDDEN MOUNTAIN.—Beat the whites and yelks of six eggs separately, them mix them and beat well again, adding a few thin slices of citron, quarter-pint of cream, and sufficient sugar to sweeten it. When the mixture is well beaten, put it into a burtered pan and fry as you would a pancake. Cover it with any kind of jam, and garnish with slices of citron. This is served cold, and makes a very pretty supper dish.

WHEN stock suffers from absence of When stock suffers from absence of proper protection against the wintry blast, there can be no profit in its keeping. Good batter can not be produced in winter, when the cows are kept in cold barns. The best of food may be given, Indian meal, linseed meal, cotton-seed meal, shorts, or early-cut hay of the best description, and with a plentiful supply of roots; yet no stite-live butter can ply of roots; yet no glit-edge butter can be obtained from those cattle stabled where the thermometer registers a tem perature of between zero and the free ng point. Neglect on this point is ruin to the dairyman's profits. A warm, well-ventilated barn will aid in securing an increased quantity of milk of an im-proved quality, even on a feed of good English hay alone, beyond that which can be obtained from cows fed with the ordinary rations of grain, if allowed to suffer from cold.

ordinary rations of grain, if allowed to suffer from celd.

A PLAIN CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—One pound of flour, one pound of breadcraimbs, three-quarters of a pound of stoned raisins, three-quarters of a pound of currants, three-quarters of a pound of suct, three or four eggs, milk, two ownces of candled peel, one teaspoonful of salt. Let the sust be finely chopped, the raisins stoned, and the currants well washed, picked, and dried. Mix these with the other dry ingredients, and stir all well together; beat and strain the eggs to the pudding, six these in, and add just sufficient milk to make it mix properly. The ft up in a well-ft ured cloth, put it into boiling water, and boil for at least five hours. Serve with a sprig of holly placed in the middle of the pudding, and a little pounded sugar sprinkled over it, and also with a rich sauce.

IT often happens that the wood-work on doors, particularly near the handles, will become quite dirty and badly stained by the frequent running back and forth of careless children. In these cases it is sometimes found impossible to remove the marks with cold water or without the asset of the second cold water or without the asset of the cases it is sometimes found impossible to remove the marks with cold water or without the asset of the case of t without the use of soap, however undesirable. If this occurs, throw two table-spoonfuls of pulverized borax into a pail of hot water, and wash the paint with it. Do not use a brush; but if found impossible to remove the marks in this way, then soap must be responded to their but of the paint with the same must be responded to their but of the same must be responded to their but of the same must be responded to their same paints. then soap must be resorted to. Rub the soap on the cloth, and then sprinkle soap on the cloth, and then sprinkle over the soap dry powdered borax, and rub the spots faithfully, rinsing with plenty of water. By washing woodwork in this way the paint will not be injured, and the borax will keep the hands soft and white. Borax is not half as freely used in domestic labor as it would be if all its usefulness were better known. Its help in increasing the cleansing properties of soap, and at the same time correcting its corrosive tend-ency, is one of its most valuable proper-

## Choking Cattle.

MR. J. I. DUDLEY inquires as to the causes of bloat and death in choking.

1. Excessive bloating is not a constant result of choking. It occurs chiefly when the obstruction is lodged in that portion of the guilet which occupies the region of the new or throat. If the for-"Oh, your father works in the mill?" stood their former companions, "the "Na, he's turned off; w'en the maister turned off the hands, father's name was drawed."

A shadow crept into the kind eyes watching him. It was the same old, pitful story; how often she had beard it that winter. Trade was dull, and just as winter was coming on Mr. Fairbanks rose as winter was coming on Mr. Fairbanks had closed a part of his mills and turned off half of his hands. They said when the news was told them a great crywent up from the men; in an instant they saw what would follow—starvation for the wives and the little ones. Other shill owners had done the same, but others still had kept on their hands for the h region of the neck or throat. If the for-eign body is blocked in that part of the gullet which lies in the chest, between the breast and the stomach, blonting is on the other hand, the foreign body is fixed in the portion of the gullet lodged within the chest, it rouses more particu-larly the irritability of the stomachs, and sides the arrest of digestion and the rmation of gases from the fermenting od, there are frequent efforts at regurgitation, and not only is the sally which has been swallowed rejected again by the mouth, but even the liquid and gaseous contents of the paunch are got gaseous concents of the painch are got rid of to a large extent in the same man-ner. In this form of choking there is no cough, but only slight bloating, trem-bling and efforts at regurgitation or vomiting, and the gag treatment is not needed. 2. Death in choking may re-sult either from the obstruction to the massage of air or from bloat. When the suit either from the obstruction to the passage of air or from bloat. When the obstruction is lodged in the pharynx and directly over the opening of the wind-pipe (larynx), it shuts off the air by its presence and still more by its irritation causing spasmodic closing of the open-ing (glottis). In such cases the animal dies in from three or five minutes, but the occurrence is very rare. Usually death takes place from the bloat. The

paunch distended beyond all power of contraction, reacts on the brain, arrest-

We have often called attention to clover hay as a valuable feed for milch cows. The large proportion of nitrogenous food which it contains adapts it to the wants of the milch cow. Milk producers near Chicago feed their cows in winter largely on clover hay, and regard it as the best forage for making milk that they can obtain. No other kind of forage will produce so large a proportional yield of milk. Clover usually sells for less in the market than timothy, but the clover is worth much more to feed to cows. Clover hay does not occupy the place in the estimation not occupy the place in the estimation of farmers that it should. It can be produced without exhausting the soil in fact the soil is in better condition after having been cropped with clover than it was before.—Boston Traveller.

This "Barry system" of feeding cows is based upon the belief that a cow kept in close quarters, provided they are clean and healthy, and fed twics a day, will give more milk and be in better condition than when fed three times a day, or oftener. In following it, the poorest quality of fodder is given lists at every meal, and before this is estirely consumed another of a better quality is given, and finally a third of the very best hay. After the hay is given, roots or other provender is fed, and in this way the mirral enjoys, on an average, about two lours at a meal which occurs only twice luring the day, with an interval of from is to seven hours between the m and evening meal. Water is given twice

a day.
MAKING BUTTER IN COLD WEATHER. Strain the milk into pass that have been proviously rinsed in hot water: put it on the stove for a few minutes; then remove it to the place in which you usu-ally keep it. See that it is not too cold. The next day put it on the store again, The next day put it on the stove again, make it very warm, return it as before. Skim it into an earthern bowl, pour off the thin cream that will naturally fall on the sides; stir every day, the third day stir it with your hand or butter ladle; when nearly done pour in the thin cream by degrees; if with the former, pour some boiling water on some bran, rub your hand well with it, then rinse. There are some cows that will naturally make frothy cream, and should be disposed of. The way to try should be disposed of. The way to try them is to strain the milk into separate bowls, skim and stir with a spoon.

## Economy of Full Feeding for Milk.

LARGE yields of milk must necessarily be the result of a large quantity of food consumed, for the cow cannot create milk out of nothing. She is not a miracle worker. But does it follow that a large product of milk costs more in proportion to quantity than a medium yield?

Now, the cow must be supported before she gives any milk. After this food of support all the food she consumes must go to the production of milk or flesh, and if the cow is a good milker it all goes to milk—in other words, after the food of support the extra food all goes to profit—that is, either to milk or flesh. And it is equally clear that all the food consumed to support the system of the animal is lost until the point of production is reached. After the producing point is reached the more the animal can eat, properly digest and assimilate, above this, the greater the profit. This would seem to be too plain to require illustration. greater the profit. This would seem to be too plain to require illustration. What would any one think of a manufacturer who used a steam engine for power, who should say that he could not afford to furnish fuel seem to get up full steam because the last half of the steam cost more than the first half. Now, if there is only fuel enough used to heat the water just below the boiling point, it will consume a good deal of fuel to do this, but no power will ever be produced by it and this fuel is all thrown away. The fuel required to keep the water heated up to 200 degress only requires fifty per cent. added to give 100 pounds steam pressure and set the machinery all at active work. It is evident that if only half steam is produced it costs fully three-fourths as much as full steam and consequently all the work that is done with half power is done at an additional cost.

Just so, when the cow is only fed so as to produce a half yield of milk, it costs more than three-fourths as much as a full yield and the half yield is produced without a profit, or even at a loss. Now, to produce steam most economi-cally you must have a well-constructed boiler and engine, but whatever the boiler may be, it costs less in proportion to work to run it to its full capacity than to half its capacity. So, if you desire to produce milk at the least cost, you must select cows with the capacity to turn the largest amount of food into milk—the larger the amount the more cheaply will the milk be produced. Of course the best cow is the one that can dieset and assimilate the one that can digest and assimilate the most food and turn all the extra food into milk, instead of laying on the flesh and fat. It is the business of a skillful dairyman to select such cows, and then make full use of their machinery to secreto milk by full feeding.—
National Live Stock Journal.

Salting Butter. THERE is a mistaken notion in regard to sait adding to the keeping quality of butter, the truth being that sait pre-serves the different substances eccupy-ing the inter-spaces between the globules of butter, for it is a fact that no chemical union ever takes place be-tween the butter and the salt, and the long-keeping Danish butter perfectly worked, but not receiving a particle of salt, proves the latter is not, so far as it relates to the keeping of butter, a preservative agent and that no amount of salt will keep butter, unless certain rules are observed and requirements met. The papers teem with notices of The papers teem with notices of butter preservatives and inventions to keep butter indefinitely, but it is probably a long time before any of them will come into general use, and for years to come the long-keeping butter will be found to be an article made from cream where perfect cleanliness was observed in obtaining it and the butter churned and put into packages under a system of rules relating to the age of cream, temperature, and working. Another fact upon this point is the dropping off in amount in the quantity of salt that is now used in packing butter. Exempts now used in packing butter. Formerly one pound, and even more, of salt was thought necessary to preserve sixteen pounds of butter, but now less than one half is used and still the keeping qualities of butter is being raised, not by the use of salt, but by a better system of making and working of the butter.

contraction, reacts on the brain, arresting the nervons power. It also presses on the disphragm and lungs, retards and arrests breathing, interrupts the circulation and prevents the aeration of the blood. The animal dies then partly by reason of the nervous shock and partly because all the blood has become venous and unfit to support life. Nervous shock and lack of oxygen and excess of carbonic acid in the blood are the main causes of death.—Prof. Jas. Law, in N. Y. Tribune. —Mr. Henry Clay, the grandson of "Harry of the West," who joined the Howgate Polar expedition, did not rewith the ship Gulnare, but is spending the winter at Ritenbenk, Greenland.

-Life's bitterest lesson-biting a per-

HRS. LYDIA E. PINKRAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Curs

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